

REMARKS

This application has been carefully reviewed in light of the final Office Action dated June 3, 2005. Claims 24 to 50 are pending in the application, with Claims 1 to 23 having been cancelled, and Claims 24 to 50 having been substituted therefor. Claims 24, 32, 33, 41, 42 and 50 are in independent form. Reconsideration and further examination are respectfully requested.

In the Office Action, Claims 1, 5, 10, 14, 17 and 21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 5,408,469 (Opher) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,890,162 (Huckins); and Claims 4, 6 to 9, 13, 15, 16, 20, 22 and 23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Opher in view of Huckins and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,476,833 (Moshfeghi). Claims 1 to 23 have been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer of the subject matter and without conceding the correctness of their rejections. Reconsideration and withdrawal are respectfully requested.

Claims 24, 33 and 42

Newly-added independent Claim 24 is directed to a method for forming an address for locating an electronically accessible Audio/Video (AV) fragment of a monolithic AV content, the monolithic AV content having a logical model defining a plurality of levels of details into the monolithic AV content for addressing a fragment of the monolithic AV content. The method includes the steps of determining a network address for locating the monolithic AV content, and generating a fragment identifier for at least one fragment corresponding to at least one of the levels of detail of the monolithic AV content, using the logical model. The method also includes the step of combining the

network address and the fragment identifier to form a URI reference, being an address for locating the AV fragment.

Independent Claims 33 and 42 are respectively directed to an apparatus and a computer program product which are seen to generally correspond with Claim 24.

Thus, among its many features, the invention of Claims 24, 33 and 42 provides for (i) determining a network address for locating a monolithic AV content, (ii) generating a fragment identifier for at least one fragment corresponding to at least one of a plurality of levels of detail of the monolithic AV content, using a logical model, and (iii) combining the network address and the fragment identifier to form a URI reference, being an address for locating an AV fragment. The art applied against the cancelled claims, namely Opher, Huckins and Moshfeghi, is not seen to disclose or suggest at least these features.

Allowance of Claims 24, 33 and 42 is therefore respectfully requested.

Claims 32, 41 and 50

Independent Claim 32 as amended is directed to a method for locating an electronically accessible Audio/Video (AV) fragment of a monolithic AV content, the monolithic AV content having a logical model defining a plurality of levels of detail into the monolithic AV content for addressing a fragment of the monolithic AV content. The method includes the steps of using a URI network address portion of a URI reference to locate the monolithic AV content, and extracting a fragment identifier from the URI reference. The method also includes the step of identifying the logical model of the monolithic AV content, dependent upon at least one of the fragment identifier and the URI reference. In addition, the method includes the step of locating the AV fragment by

applying an addressing scheme to the fragment identifier, the addressing scheme being adapted to address a fragment at any level of detail in the logical model.

Independent Claims 41 and 50 are respectively directed to an apparatus and a computer program product which are seen to generally correspond with Claim 32.

Thus, among its many features, the invention of Claims 32, 41 and 50 provides for (i) using a URI network address portion of a URI reference to locate a monolithic AV content, (ii) extracting a fragment identifier from the URI reference, (iii) identifying a logical model of the monolithic AV content, dependent upon at least one of the fragment identifier and the URI reference, and (iv) locating an AV fragment by applying an addressing scheme to the fragment identifier, the addressing scheme being adapted to address a fragment at any level of detail in the logical model. The art applied against the cancelled claims, namely Opher, Huckins and Moshfeghi, is not seen to disclose or suggest at least these features.

Allowance of Claims 32, 41 and 50 is therefore respectfully requested.

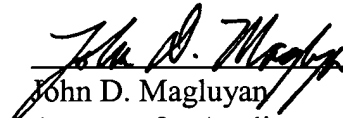
Accordingly, based on the foregoing amendments and remarks, newly-added independent Claims 24, 32, 33, 41, 42 and 50 are believed to be allowable over the art applied against the cancelled claims.

The other claims in the application are each dependent from the independent claims and are believed to be allowable over the art applied against the cancelled claims for at least the same reasons. Because each dependent claim is deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual consideration of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

No other matters being raised, it is believed that the entire application is fully in condition for allowance, and such action is courteously solicited.

Applicant's undersigned attorney may be reached in our Costa Mesa, California office at (714) 540-8700. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below-listed address.

Respectfully submitted,



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